P

P 78

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 178-18

Serial Nos. 167

191 8.
(pol)

Later references.

pol 130-19 (1-2)
Pol 158-19 (1-2)
pol 120-20 (1-2)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. four

Part B for aug 19.

SUBJECT.

Issue of a monthly publication in Kannada called the Mysore police Journal

---

(4) To, The I. G of police
" Comptroller thro H Secrt.
No G 3498-9 Dt 12-8-19
Sanctions the issue of the above publication & also a spl allotment of Rs 500/- during the current year by readjustment of saneth grants.

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 28-1-19

20/9.

G. R. S. III—1] 1918.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Police)

NOTES.

File No. 178-18

FILE HEADING.

Issue of a monthly publication in Kannada called 'the Mysore Police Journal'

From

The D. G. of Police in Mysore

No. 6858/492 Dated 26/31. 3. 1919 Received 4. 4. 1919

Diary No. 14031	Enclos. 1 sheet one file. Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Proposes to issue the above monthly & requests sanction for a lumpsum grant of Rs 500/- during 1919-20 viz Rs 500 for the remaining 3 months of the current year, out of 'House-rent & Contingencies' in the budget allotment of the Police training School.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The annual charges is computed at Rs 2250/-

The annual subscription is proposed to be fixed at Rs 2/-

Details of the expenditure during the current year is said to be as follows:—

Furniture	Rs 150/-
Printing charges for 3 issues	45
Clerk's pay	75
Contingencies	30
	Rs 500/-

NOTES—First Sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

14031 (?

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Police File No. 178 of 1918.

Serial No.

3) Permission is asked for to send the journal to subscribers within the State as service packets. The Editor & the clerk are proposed to be placed under the Principal of the Police Training School to ensure the reputation of the Journal.

4) A translation of the first numb in English, and also a re-appropriation statement have been enclosed.

5) Submd for orders. The idea of ~~SBR~~ issuing such a journal is 7/4 a good one & deserves consideration.

~~SBR~~ 6) The reappropriation stat 7/4 has to be verified by the Comptroller.

7) In the budget for 1918-1 there is a provision of Rs. 1500 for Police Gazette under H. Charges.

8) The annual charges as estimated by the I.F.A. to amount t Rs. 2,250 & only a lumpsum grant of Rs 500 is asked for from Govt

9) The financial Secty will have to be consulted also.

GBB 7/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

14031 (3)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Police File No. 128 of 1918

Serial No.

b) The idea of starting a Police journal in Kanara is a good one & seems to deserve encouragement. The journal will have an educative value; and if well conducted, it is sure to become popular and self-supporting. Assistance asked for in the initial stages may perhaps be given.

The recommendation has been examined by the Comptr, and if approved it will be necessary that D.G.P. requested to forward it through the Comptr as required by the rules; he is also to point for orders whether permission may be granted to send copies of the JP to subscribers as Services Teachers within the State as requested by the D.G.P.

Subd for orders

DM 9/4

Chief sec

11) Proposals may be approved

Secretary) CSY 11/4/19.

DM 12/4

P.T.O

Subd:-

The first number of the journal contains much useful information.

D.A.

FINANCE BRANCH 5 P.M. 12

16

H 2359-18

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1739—GPB—60,000—20-3-19—S.

(4

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 178 of 1918.

Serial No.

1

12) There is no financial objection to the proposal in para 4 of the D.O. being sanctioned.

13) He is not prepared to make any provision in the Budget for the next year however for the grant-in-aid the amount might be readjusted in the 2nd edition under "Police" as proposed for the current year.

28/2/18 Secy)

28/2/18

28/2/18

Chief Secy)

28/2/18

14) Draft for orders

S.T.

5.5.

15) Please put up draft accordingly

D.M. 5/5.

16) Draft with d/o G.O.

S.T. 12.5 13/5

17) As regards send of this G.O. to 'Servants Teachers', send no to the Postal authorities to be consulted. Please send up the orders as the rule

D.M. 6/5

Please make a clean copy after the draft is settled

12/5

Clean Copy d/d

S.T. 13.5.

18) Copy of the Rules is put up

19) As per rules, Official Correspondence of the State will be carried within the State free of cost.

20) Draft

S.T. 26.5.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

T. R. S. III-2]

14031

(5

General and Revenue Secretariat.

PR File No. 178 of 1918.

Serial No.

25) It is learnt that the postal authorities are not entitled in such cases.

688/26/5. 26) Draft sanct. the d. cpy recommd. is subt for consid.

Chief Secy
I Member

D. M. 26/5.

1800/30.5.19

Secy 29/5 D. M. 30/5

25) Agd. - This may also be sent to the Dewan.

Secy 31/5

Dewan's Office, Recd. on MAY 5 1919, Reg. No. 7689

Dewan.
26) Agree
25) May be issued by Secretariat

Secy 4/6/19 D. M. 4/6

4/6/19

C.S.
26) Communicate

Secy 7/6 D. M. 7/6

5/6/19

27) I agree Secy 13.6.19

25) Issue.

14/6.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(For disposal by circulation)

No. C. 5216

12.6.1919

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

Proposal of the Inspector General of Police to issue a monthly publication in Kannada called "The Mysore Police Journal" and his request for a lumpsum grant etc.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

12th June 1919.

C. Balakrishnaiya
Chief Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council. 16.6.19.

First Member of Council. Opinion recorded.

7822-236. 16.6.19.

Second Member of Council. Opinion recorded 13.6.19

5208 14.6.19

Third Member of Council.

GPB—1,000—28-8-14

14031

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C-880

Police File No. 178 of 1918.

Circulation complete

Serial No.

To the Assistant Secretary, Branch III (Political)

for kindly submitting the file to the Third Member of Council with a draft Final Note.

C88
23/6/18

29) Memo put up D.F.N. & D.S.N. are enclosed
D.M. 23/6

30) A D.F.N. & D.S.N. are submitted
C88 C88
26/6 25/6

31) Memo put up D.F.N. typed as revised before 2 P.M. to-morrow
D.M. 25/6

32) A typed D.F.N. is put up.
C88 C88
26/6 26/6

33) Submitted with D.F.N.
I Member
D.M. 26/6

Office — Memo flag 'A' refers in the D.F.N. attended to P.M. C88 26/6

21/50
26.6.18) Vide queries on D.F.N. & Enclosures
C88
26/6
D.M. 26/6

Submitted

X.H.C.

35) Memo stated only in the Proviso that the 7/6 will appear in the forthcoming issue of April. Kind notice is invited to para 1 of the same. The statements sent by the D.G.P.T. relate to 1918-19, and para 2 of the draft

36)

Note Contd. sheet 4

1918

(8

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat. RC File No. 78 of 1918.

Serial No.

G. O. may perhaps have to be cancelled as the current year will expire before issue.

2) The initial expenditure of Rs: 5·00/ cannot be incurred during the last 3 months of the current year nor have to be incurred during the first 3 months of the next year, and for the remaining 9 months an amount of Rs: 350 may perhaps be required excluding the item of Rs: 1500/ for furniture.

38) Para 3 of the D.F. No. is revised & substituted as under

D. M. 30/6

I Member

13/1/19

34) Instead of the Secretariat wasting time over guess-work of this kind please obtain at once definite figures from the Dy. of C. in reply to the following points:-

1) Whether the journal has been issued? If so, from when? If not, from what month it is proposed to be issued?

2) As the year 1918/19 is over, is it necessary to provide any part of the 500 Rs asked for by the Dy. C. for the last three months of that year?

3) How is the cost for 1919-20 proposed to be met?

The indent for the charges for 3 months, after which have to be met out of the Journal is expected from 1-7-19. R

Why all these questions? R

NOTE—Contn. sheet

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

M4031

Police File No. 178 of 1918.

Serial No.

4a) After this report is received, the orders of D.F.H. should be suitably revised & sent thro' the Chief Secy.

4b) I am afraid work in this Dept. is somewhat getting behind the mark. 30/8/19

Refer to Secy. obtain antecedents of Supdt. of Police concerned separately. CSJ 4/7/19

4c) Please put up the draft. Mr. to-day. D.M. 2/7

4d) Submit with a draft D.O. 2/7

4e) Please discuss at once D.M. 2/7

2 So see S.S. to Police No 9 108 dt 3-7-1919

Enquires whether the Journal has been issued if so from when it is not, from what month it is proposed to be issued and how the cost for 1919-20 is proposed to be met.

3 From the same, D.O. No. 66 dt 3/3.7.1919 States that the journal has not been published as yet, that no provision is necessary for the last three months of the past year & requests that a special allotment has to be made therefor, as the budget estimates for 1919-20 were submitted before the submission of proposals for the publication of the Journal.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

4f) Submitted 4e) Please put up a fair draft order & 3/7 the d.f.H. as desired. 4.7.19.

243

(40

G. R. S. III-2}

General and Revenue Secretariat. Police File No. 178 of 1918.

Serial No.

47) Submd. with a clean D.F.N. and draft G.O for orders.

4/7 [illegible]

4.7.19. 48) Information is received from the D.G.P. & the subject for perusal (P.W.D. II). Draft draft orders & D.F.No. are submd for approval ordered the exact amount to be allowed to be as noted for orders & will be entered in the draft after orders are received.

Chief Secy
I Member

122/7.7.19

D. M. 8/7

49) Rs 500 was the figure mentioned asked for it is enough to provide the for the present

CBK 7/7/19 D.M. 7/7

50) D.F.N. submitted & passed

[illegible] 7/7

51) D.F.N submitted.

Dewan

11.7.19

CBK 8/7/19 D.M. 8/7

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on JUL 10 1919
Reg. No. 3014.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(11

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject:—

STARTING A MONTHLY JOURNAL IN KANNADA CALLED THE MYSORE POLICE JOURNAL

A

52) The Offg. Inspector General of Police has, in his letter of the 31st March 1919, brought to notice the desirability of starting a monthly journal in Kannada relating to Police matters under the title of "The Mysore Police Journal"

53) 2. An Inspector of the Police Training School is proposed to be placed in editorial charge of the journal, the services of a clerk being given to him for managing the Editor's Office, which will be located in the Police Training School. The annual subscription will be fixed at Rs.2/- at which rate the Inspector General of Police hopes that the journal will become self-supporting in course of time. The annual cost is estimated at Rs. 2,250/- towards which a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 500/- is requested for the year 1919-20. ~~and~~ Permission is also asked for sending copies of the journal to subscribers within the State as service packet

Page 5 of Office Notes

54) 3. The Members of Council are agreeable to the Inspector General's proposals, which may be graciously sanctioned.

55) As it is too late to make any provision in the budget, the expenditure, which is small (viz. Rs. 500/-), will be met by reappropriation of sanctioned grants.

M G Chandrasekhar

MEMBER OF COUNCIL

B A N G A L O R E.

7th July 1919.

(69

G. R. S. IV—6]

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the First *Member of Council on the subject of* the proposal of the Inspector General of Police to start a monthly journal in Kannada called the 'Mysore Police Journal', *for His Highness' gracious approval.*

Dewan.

12.7.19

883

(13)

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Proposal to start a monthly journal in Kannada called the "Mysore Police Journal".

93.

Order.

~~KRM~~

14/7/19

Ch. Leg

15.7.19

243 1/24

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C. 880

Police File No. 178 of 1918.

Serial No.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of (*) His Highness' orders ~~before~~ after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure).

Chief Secretary to Govt. 16/7/19

Through the Secretary to Government,

.... Department.

274 16.7.19

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 16/7/19

483-50 17-7-19

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
18.7.19.

273 18.7.19

THIRD
TEMPORARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 15/9/19

56) The Asst Secy. Protection Branch, for a draft. 22/7

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 1573—GPB—500—4.3.19

2163

(15

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. PoC File No. 178 of 1918.

Serial No.	
57	May the draft G.O. in the file issue. SBR 24/7 Chief Secy 24-7-18. Issue 25/7 D.M. 1/8

The order is in accordance with the D/D opinion dy 28.6.19 — Pol. 4/

H. H. has approved the proposed Draft & Govt communicating the order submitted

14.7.19

Noted in the Register No. 17 Communicated 16/8

16/8/19

To The I.G. of Police.
The Comptroller, thro' Fin. Secy.
No. G. 3698-9 dy 12-8-1919

Sanctions the publication of the Kannada Police Journal & a spl. allotment of Rs 500 during the current year by readjustment of sanctioned grant

X 404-19

To
2 ISR
Inter
issue
& C/N
m

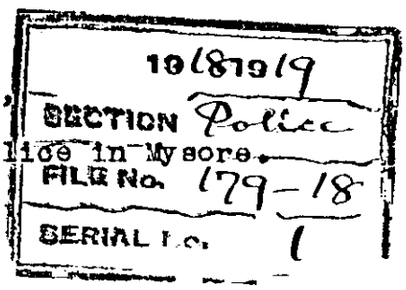
PROTECTION No. 1 Y 1919

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

16

No. 6858/492 Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore,
With Encl: Dated Bangalore, 26th March 1919.
31st.

DIARY No. 1146



From

Mir Hamza Husein Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esqr., B.A., B
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that there are no useful Journals extant in India, relating to Police matters and none at all in the Kanarese language. Our Province being a Kanarese country and the bulk of the Police officers and men being Kanarese knowing people, a Journal in Kanarese would be a very useful publication. Officers with University qualifications are very few in the Police Department and those who have received ordinary education in English have neither the facilities nor, very often, the inclination to study subjects relating to the Department and its work. Most of the officers and men know Kanarese only and they cannot have recourse to English periodicals and journals. Therefore a Journal in Kanarese will be much appreciated by the force.

2. It is proposed therefore to issue a monthly publication under the title "The Mysore Police Journal". Its aims and objects are given in detail in the enclosed copy of a prospectus proposed to be issued in the matter. Mr. S. Venkatapathia, B.A., L.L.B., an Inspector in the Police Training School will be placed in Editorial charge of the Journal. He will require the assistance of a clerk for managing the Editor's Office. The annual charges will amount to Rs. 2250/- as per particulars detailed below:--

1. Honorarium to the Editor	Rs. 300/-
2. Pay of the clerk at Rs.25/- per mensem.	300/-
3. Printing charges (including the cost of paper) for 1000 copies at 81-4-0 per mensem as ascertained from Messrs. V.B.Soobbiah & Sons, Printers.	975/-
4. Contingencies	75/-
5. Payments for the contribution of articles.	600/-
Total	Rs. 2,250/-

An initial expenditure of Rs. 150/- is necessary for furniture. No house rent is necessary as the Editor's Office will be located in the Police Training School.

3. The annual subscription will be fixed at Rs. 2/-. This will be sufficient to make the journal self-supporting in course of time. There are, including Duffedars and Sergeants, 879 officers in the Department and it is expected that in course of time each and every one of them will become a subscriber. If the reputation of the journal becomes established, it may attract subscribers from the general public, the lawyers and the Magistracy.

4. The staff of the Police Training School is quite competent to conduct a high class journal, but the difficulty is about a start. If a grant-in-aid is given by the Government for the first few years, the start can be made. I request you therefore to obtain sanction of the Government for a lumpsum grant of Rs. 500/- as a temporary measure for the year 1919-20. For the remaining three months of the current year a sum of Rs. 500/- as per details given in the margin may be kindly sanctioned to be met out of the 'House-rent and Contingencies' in the Budget allotment of the Police Training School. A re-appropriation statement (in duplicate) is enclosed.

Furniture	Rs.150/-
Printing charges for three issues of the journal.	245/-
Clerk's pay for 3 months	75/-
Contingencies	30/-
Total	Rs.500/-

5. Permission may also be kindly granted to send copies of the Journal to subscribers within the State as Service packets.

6. The Editor and the clerk will be placed under the control of the Principal of the Police Training School who will be responsible for maintaining the Journal at a high standard of efficiency.

7. The first number of the Journal is ready for publication. A translation of the same in English is enclosed for perusal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Inspector General of Police.

65211

From

The Offg. Inspector General
of Police in Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

Dated. 28th March 1919.

Despatched. 31st

General No. 6858
492

Encls:-manuscript Mysore Police Journal

Proposing to issue a monthly publication under the title The Mysore Police Journal & requesting that a sum of Rs 500 may be sanctioned for giving the Journal a start.

P.C
29/4/19
4-A-

Fin. 193 (Rule 23, Part 1, Chapter II, of the Financial Rules appended

Form 10 ..

REAPPROPRIATION Statement to accompany all applications for sanction to expenditure not

..... P.S.C. ....

Major, Minor, Sub and Detailed heads of Budget (The same details must be given as in the printed Civil Budget Estimate)	HEADS OF ESTIMATE PROPOSED TO BE INCREASED			
	Amount as in the sanctioned estimate	Actual expenditure up to date, *viz.*	Probable expenditure during remainder of the year	Amount of additional allotment required
	2	3	4	5
House Rent and allowance etc. for Police Training School (Rs 50000) Bungalow. one of Rs. House rent alone is Rs 1800. other previous bodies Contingencies Rs 200.-		Nil		
Total				
			Total	

NOTE 1.—Any further explanations should be given on reverse, where also, if no reappropriation is

NOTE 2.—Reappropriations already sanctioned should be indicated by × and — entries in columns 2 :

N. B.—To be forwarded in duplicate.

Station..... Bangalore .....

Date..... 28-3-19 .....

to Government Order No. Fl. 1130-1192—18--1901,1902, dated 7th February 1903).

provided for in the budget; or for additional allotments)

Department or Office.

Heads of estimate proposed to be reduced				Remarks (Here state fully the reasons for exceeding the allotment and for anticipating savings)
Amount as in the sanctioned estimate	Actual expenditure up to date, *viz.*	Probable expenditure during remainder of the year	Amount available for reappropriation	
6	7	8	9	10
2700.	Rs 12/12-12-10.	Rs 960-0-0	Rs 580-0-0	The abstract is not excessive.

Shri Hemchandra
Inspector General of Mines.
Cl

ncy and necessity for expenditure must be fully explained.

d 6 quoting the number and date of sanction.

Signature and Designation.

Finl. 19..] (Rule 23, Part 1, Chapter II, of the Financial Rules appended

Form 10

REAPPROPRIATION. Statement to accompany all applications for sanction to expenditure not

Police

Major, Minor, Sub and Detailed heads of Budget (The same details must be given as in the printed Civil Budget Estimate)	HEADS OF ESTIMATE PROPOSED TO BE INCREASED			
	Amount as in the sanctioned estimate	Actual expenditure up to date, *viz.*	Probable expenditure during remainder of the year	Amount of additional allotment required
1	2	3	4	5

House rent and allowance etc for the Police Training School (Rs 5000) Bangalore only & Rest House rent alone is Rs 1800 as in previous budgets.

Contingencies. Rs 900

Total

Total ...

NOTE 1.—Any further explanations should be given on reverse, where also, if no reappropriation is po

NOTE 2.—Reappropriations already sanctioned should be indicated by × and — entries in columns 2 and

N. B.—To be forwarded in duplicate.

Station Bangalore

Date 29-3-19

to Government Order No. Fl. 1130-1192—18-1901,1902, dated 7th February 1903).

provided for in the budget, or for additional allotments.

Department or Office.

20

Heads of estimate proposed to be reduced				Remarks (Here state fully the reasons for exceeding the allotment and for anticipating savings)
Amount as in the sanctioned estimate	Actual expenditure up to date, *viz.*	Probable expenditure during remainder of the year	Amount available for reappropriation	
6	7	8	9	10
2700	Rs 1212-12-0	Rs 980-0-0	Rs 500-0-0	The allotment is not exceeded.

~~Offg~~ Inspector General of Police.

ble the urgency and necessity for expenditure must be fully explained.
quoting the number and date of sanction.

Signature and Designation.

PROSPECTUS.

Journal No 21

The Mysore Police Manual.

This monthly journal, published in Kanada under the auspices of the Inspector General of Police, will appear about the first week of April 1919. It will be issued from the Police Training School, Fort, Bangalore City.

The journal will be devoted to subjects of importance and usefulness to Policemen. Besides leading articles and editorial notes, it will ordinarily contain the following:--

1. Original articles on detection and investigation including instructive detective stories, written by experienced Police Officers.

2. Current case Law.

3. Articles and notes on

   i Local cases.

   ii Departmental matters including important circular orders

   iii Criminal classes.

   iv. Miscellaneous matters, such as, Police meetings and conferences, Foreign Police etc.

Contributions to the above subjects are invited. Original articles will be paid for on publication of the same.

The Inspector General of Police has specially permitted all subordinate officers to contribute articles to the Journal.

Rates of subscription.

For subscribers within the Mysore State, the rate of subscription will be Rs. 2/- per annum. For subscribers outside the State Rs.2-8- inclusive of postage.

Rates for advertisement can be ascertained from the Editor. Onl advertisements useful to Police officers will be received.

All communications may be made to the Editor, Mysore Police Journal Police Training School, Fort, Bangalore City.

The Mysore Police Journal

A monthly publication

Editor's office — Police Training School, Bangalore

Vol I April 1919 No

Contents

1. Editor's Preface
2. Criminal law
3. Detection
4. Foot-prints
5. Ethics & morals
6. Banerjis
7. Current Case Law
8. Circular order
9. A detective story

Editor's Preface

We have just now assumed the title of Editor. The Nanmakaranam is therefore just finished. Hereafter we have to articulate word for education and learn to write well. It takes time to learn to write to the satisfaction of our readers. We trust we will doubtless succeed in our endeavours, for we are sincere in our attempt and encouraged by our Inspector General of Police Mr. Mir Humza Hussain and Superintendent by our generous Government.

There are only a few journals relating to police matters. A perusal of a few of English publications is disappointing, as they do not seem to benefit the police much. There is no kind of journal in Kanarese. Our province, most of the people whether English, know Kanarese also. We have Therefore ventured to publish this journal in Kanarese.

The journal will deal with several subjects useful to the police such as investigation and detection of crime current case-law, criminals and criminal gangs, cinsometive cases and circular orders. Police of other countries and their methods of work. Experienced police officers will be requested to contribute articles. To place the journal within the reach of all, a low rate of subscription is fixed considering the

~~fr~~ conditions of the present day.

The department contains no fewer than 900 officers and 5000 men. We request that all the officers and literate constables will lend their support to this Journal by generously subscribing for it. Though it concerned with only subjects relating to the Police as treating
Courts, Lawyers and the general public are quite connected with the Police in every day life, we hope they will also come forward and encourage us

Criminal Law

(Cr. C. Manual Ch. I)

The most important subject the police have to know is the criminal law. It is therefore necessary to know the nature of law and the principles which are useful in understanding the law. These principles are not explained in the Codes and the Regulations in common use. But these presuppose a knowledge of the principles

2. What we call Lex is termed Law in English. The word "Law" is applied to many an idea in English. As Lex however does not mean several things, it is unnecessary to discuss here the various applications of the term "Law". It appears that Law is generally understood to mean a rule of human conduct issued by the Government. But this definition is not in accordance with our experience. As Courts enforce customs, agreements, precedents the term Law is not strictly applicable only to the rules issued by the Govt. It is consistent with our experience to say that Law means "a rule of human conduct enforced by the Courts". The Courts derive their authority from the Govt.

3. It is 27 said above that the law is enforced by the authority of the state. It follows that those who commit a breach of the law suffer evil consequences. Where there is no law as in the case of primitive man, he had to protect himself. If he was deprived of his property by another, he had to recover it. If he was beaten by another, he was beating the latter in retaliation. How could justice have been secured in such quarrels if the first aggressor was the stronger man? In these days of enlightenment, retaliation is a thing of the past; even a weak man can secure justice in the civil and criminal Courts established by the state. The man who is wronged cannot take the law in his own hands and retaliate. He must go to the proper Court for redress. The plaintiff goes before a civil Court to establish his rights. The Court orders the defendant to ~~comfort himself~~ respect the right. The complainant in a Criminal Court does not ask for a right. He accuses the accused of a crime. The Court punishes him

4. It is clear from the above that the Court decides rights and liabilities

It is necessary to place materials before the Court for this purpose. These materials are facts. Viewing in the light of experience facts are of two kinds man becomes cognizant of things not only by means of his senses but things beyond the faculties of senses are understood by him by the power of thought. Accordingly facts are of two kinds viz those perceived by the senses and those that are capable being only thought of. This the reason why there are two clauses in the definition of 'facts' in the Evidence Act.

5. The Indian Penal Code and certain Special and Local laws ~~relate~~ enumerate the offences relating to the liability of an accused person. According to the nature of offences, relevant facts have to be ascertained and proved before the Court by witness and documents This matter is dealt with in the Indian Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code

6. As courts decide rights & liabilities it is necessary to understand these terms. Every man is interested in his life health reputation liberty and material objects. When his interest in these things are protected by law

the interest becomes a right. The right is useful when others people do not interfere with it. This is their duty. Violation of this duty is injury, as defined in Sec 44 IPC. The man committing the injury renders himself liable to suffer the punishment laid down by law. This is his liability

Detection

(Tru. Mayavaram)

Hereunder are briefly mentioned the means and measures that a detective has to adopt in the investigation into an offence.

Let us, for instance, take a crime of theft and let us try to find out means of detecting it. At the outset, an investigating police officer should carefully inspect and examine minutely every detail concerning the scene of crime. It invariably happens that, out of indifference and lack of knowledge on the part of the investigator, little or no attention is paid to this important work with the result that all future efforts in detecting the crime become futile. If at all inspection of the locality is made, it is carried out by lower grade police officers and the consequence is that many important points are omitted or left out in the notes of inspection and all chances of tracing out any clue to find out either the theft or the culprit are lost. But this is an erroneous conclusion to be arrived at. For, in every case the thief generally

leaves traces of his passage, that is, the manner in which he has committed the crime. Every thief has, in fact, a characteristic style or modus operandi. The modus operandi of one will not be similar to that of another. Besides he who has a characteristic style rarely departs from it. It is only an experienced police officer that is conversant with all such details. To have a full grasp of the situation, a police officer should note down in a kind of register the procedure adopted by several thieves in different kinds of offences. If in each district in India such a compilation is made, it facilitates the detection of cases of theft and the offenders connected therewith.

By detecting a case of theft and arresting the culprit and by ascertaining the means adopted by him in committing the crime, the thief maybe rendered responsible for all those crimes which bear the same character. Nearly all thieves are, in a way, adepts in their several nefarious practices. It is birth and upbringing that assigns each criminal his own particular line. He who is by nature self-possessed may turn out to be a burglar. He who is quick

with

with his hands may become a pickpocket
Thieves who commit theft of money
are specially in the habit of leaving
part of the money behind to make
belief that it is the work of domestic
servants. Those who commit theft
of sundry articles such as a watch,
a handbag or a domestic utensil do
not have recourse to forcing doors
or breaking open windows to effect
entrance for the purpose of theft.
Some others enter houses while the
inmates are fast asleep, light match
and throw burnt sticks here and
there with the object of finding out
where the clothes, jewelry, boxes
containing valuables and other
things are kept. There are others
who after committing theft and
before leaving the premises with booty
ease themselves there. This is a
superstitious idea which they carry
about, for they think that if they
ease themselves their object is ful-
filled. ———

Foot Prints

The efforts of the Police to discover the perpetrators of Crime are sometimes aided by the evedence afforded by Foot prints and other traces left by the criminals — Such traces prove useful both in Connecting a suspected person with the Crime and in aiding Corroboratory testimony of his guilt

Generally the traces left behind are Foot Prints finger Prints &c

For the purpose of observing, preserving and utilising the important evedience of Foot Prints in Cases

the following instructions
may be found useful
to the Investigating Officers

The Investigating Officers Searching for Prints
should always try their
best to find out some
tracks by closely observing
at the scene of occurrence
at the places where
culprits might have
halted for perpetrating
the crime, for distributing
their booty, or to throw
away unnecessary articles
which they might have
secured at the Crime

To guard against errors Selection of Prints
it is manifest that the
recency of the discovery
and comparison of the
impressions relatively to
the time of the occurrence
of the Corpus delicti,
and before any person
other than the perpetrators

If the Offence may have resorted to the spot, is of highest importance

Having decided which are the Criminals tracks the next step is to get a record of an impression left by one or both of his feet

Preservation of Prints

If possible, the spot where prints are found shd be enclosed - Cover the prints with baskets Earthen or metal vessels Over these vessels heap earth over to a depth of a foot - This will serve to to prevent damage by wind or rain

Foot prints so preserved will keep their shape for an indefinate period so long as insects do not damage them.

As far as possible all prints should be preserved

On arrival at the scene the officer, immediately take the names of the villagers who are known to have been near the foot prints make every careful enquiries about this so as to eliminate the possibility of the expert getting hold of the wrong foot from having received insufficient information from the investigating officer. Elimination process

Where the character of the soil and interval of time permits such a thing, the most satisfactory mode of proof is to dig out and preserve the original prints. Reproduction

Where this cannot be done there are two obvious methods of reproduction (a) by

a by Photography, (b)
by drawing or tracing

By photography

If a photograph is taken it is necessary to make certain, that the plane of the Camera is parallel to that of the surface or object the print is, so that the photograph does not show a distorted or foreshortened view of the print. In addition it is necessary to take the exact measurement from the tip of the big toe to the ~~edge of~~ middle of the heel and from the outer edge of the little finger to the edge of the print exactly opposite. These measurements are necessary in order that the photo can be enlarged to the actual size of the print

To facilitate the making of reliable record of such By Tracing
impression a transparent
slate made of plate glass
ruled off into ~~Section~~
lines sections exactly like
1/8 inch Sectional paper,
the inch lines being enamelled
red to show them up clearly
and fractional lines ~~uncoloured~~
uncoloured may be used.
These slates if set in their
frames with low legs at the
four corners, so arranged as
to raise the under surface
of the glass about 1/2 above
the surface of the ground
allow a sufficiently clear
view of an impression
on the ground to be obtained
to permit of an accurate
drawing being made.
A plain piece of glass
can be used instead of a
glass slate and it has the
one advantage of permitting
the impression to be more
clearly seen but the advantage
of sectional lines is lost if
a sheet of plain glass be used,

Two lines shd first be
painted on it to represent
the base line and the per-
pendicular, and it is as well
to paint these two lines
on the under surface of the
glass so that they will
not interfere with the
sketch Having sketched
the whole profile, the next
thing is to paint in all
creases grades etc and this
shd be done with all the
accuracy possible, once
again taking care to have
the eye directly over the
crease that is being traced.
When the copy is completed
the slate shd be placed in
a vertical position and
painting traced off on to
tracing paper which can
subsequently be pasted on to
sectional papers. These
tracings having been signed
two respectable witnesses
who should have been present
throughout the operation, and
by the drawer, can then be
sent into Head Office, so
that no question of the Bona-
fides of the investigating

Officer can subsequently be raised

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Casts in plaster of paris can be taken. As a general rule it is best to use 2 seers of powder and 1½ seers of water in order to ensure a good, good thick cast and so prevent all possibilities of breakage. The vessel in which the mixture is made must be absolutely dry and clean before the powder is placed in it.

In pouring in the liquid it must be allowed to run very much more slowly and evenly as if it comes out in gushes, or is too thick the impression will be mutilated.

Before pouring in of the solution for the preparation of casts a barrier, round the print shd be constructed so that the solution do not over flow.

Taking up a cast needs much care. It must be dug round and underneath, so that when it is lifted it may remain uninjured. The clay adhering to it can be afterwards removed.

Casts of foot prints are

are sometimes formed about at the instep. This can be remedied by adding a little composition to that part during the process of cooling

When a cast is setting it should be marked with the date & initials of the Operator

Care and practice are required in taking casts of a tracle formed on an inclined ground. To take such, a ridge of clay should be made round it as directed before and as much of the composition poured into the lowest part of the tracle as it will hold without overflowing; as it cools, more composition should be added until the entire tracle has been filled. When the cast has hardened it can be taken up and washed ~~before stored~~

Good impressions can be obtained from a composition which was made up of two parts resin and one part wax - a compound which becomes quite fluid at a temperature below the

boiling point of water and
which becomes hard & tough
on cooling and may without
injury to the impressions be
washed with water
The composition should never
be allowed to boil and should
not be used too hot.

Generally the time required
for the casts to cool down &
get hard is between an hour
& an hour and quarter -
Longer time should be allowed
if the cast is to be prepared
in a wet ground -

Before taking casts the
nature of the soil and
all minute descriptions and
characteristics of the foot
should invariably be noted down
in the Maharzar -

On no account the Comparison -
Suspected man be made
to step on the foot print, for
the purpose of Comparison -

The proper method of
Comparison is to make the
impression of the suspected
man by the side and at
a sufficient distance from
there in question

Careful observation of the
print will show from its
position whether the same
was left while walking,
standing or running and
whether with bare foot
or with footwear

For the purpose of tracing
and comparison for convincing
the court the services of an
expert should be sought for

Comparison of the prints should be
made by carefully measuring
the prints with minimeter
tape This is one of the
methods of comparison

Examination

Ethics of Morals

(Ira M. Francisco)

People are generally inclined to seek service easily in the Police Department. The department is looked upon by the lay public with a sort of ill-feeling & the members are spoken of as unsympathetic, untrustworthy, cruel & one sided. It is not easy to trace the contributory causes for this distrust. No good cause has ever been made out as a basis for this opinion, owing as we do that the department has been established for the protection of public safety, for bringing offenders to punishment & helping justice. We can safely assert that this is all a baseless criticism. The working of the department generally creates temporary inconvenience to a few concerned. Because when we arrest person on good grounds, those interested may view us as unsympathetic, in spite of the fact that what we did, was solely called for in the

interests of public safety to bring
an offender to just punishment
similarly when witnesses for an
offence are called upon to attend
a court of justice for giving evidence
we are thought of having caused
inconvenience to them, in several
ways. Because those who make
an earning by trade, will lose the
same for the day of court attendance.
Take an apiculturist who had
set apart that day either for
planting work or for weeding purposes.
Law requires us to collect a Panchayat
whenever we make a search or
hold an inquest. We cannot thus
avoid troubling the public for the
discharge of these similar duties.
It is thus no wonder that we
have system of causing incon-
veniences. It is also true that on
some instances witness are subjected
to attend different courts of places
on several occasions, which
of course is painful. It does not by
however no harm. If selfish people
take advantage of these reasons.

It is necessary under the
above circumstances that we
need discharge our duties in
a manner likely to command
public approval. We should
maintain a high standard of
integrity & efficiency in all our
actions. The key public who

look down upon us when we
do our duties enjoined on us,
would take us all the more, if
we do things we should not do
let us just see what those things
are coming under the latter
category. We keep arrested persons
in the Lock up. Some gaolers
in the habit of keeping such
arrested persons without timely
food or drink, with a view to
worry them to give out useful
information about their partner-
-ation in the offence. A few
instances may cause objection
arising to such persons in order
to have out some clue
information regarding the disposal
or concealment of stolen articles.
There have been a few
instances of overdoing
these vigilantes so much so
that sick & healthy persons in
their Lock-ups have collapsed
& died with their unfortunate
deaths. There have been also
a few instances in which
arrested persons have committed
suicide, though here fairly
being tortured. We should never
stoop to dishonesty nor side with
parties but should only endeavour
to further the cause of pure justice

No are we to tolerate such irregularities being committed by our subordinates. We are generally following in our actions the noble examples your brethren in other Provinces. We should at the same time endeavour to rise higher in efficiency & integrity & render greater help in Municipal affairs than them. We should never be selfish our ideal should be high our conduct above suspicion in all our actions.

We are many young men with Educational & sometimes high University qualifications joining our ranks in large numbers. Some yrs who are senior members must direct their energies in the path of Rectitude & honesty. This is a sure means ordained for their own advancement & betters for the high prestige of the Department being maintained. Senior officers should have this always in view in all their daily actions & so observe as examples & rumors to follow of your experience. Their services should be treated & practised as a peculiar profession of its own. It is not easy for one of your distinction & merit in this Department. Mere intellectual eminence is not enough to attain

Unscrupulous Police & Ranthropes begin to weave up a story, taking care to involve their own enemies sometimes - The Police often arrive at the spot after or most evil has been perpetrated, & likely to find his path of investigation beset with numerous false theories. Sometimes an offender may pose himself as a useful witness & lay a false trail for the Police often to track out. We must use great caution before proceeding - We must thoroughly scrutinize their theories & sift out the truth from falsehood before advancing a step. It frequently happens that ignorant women & children are led to assert that they did identify certain persons as participators in the Crime. Can we awaken their version without further identifying & pronouncing upon the alleged offenders? Can we further obtain by fair means or foul articles similar to those produced & foist them into the hands of innocent alleged offenders or conceal them in their unguarded premises floors & thus show to the public at Large afterwards that those articles were discovered by us, & form evidence in the Case - Fabricating false evidence? - No - Never anything of the kind, should be resorted to

that end Character & moral Perseverance, attach
ment, & Enthusiasm, shewed
animate us. very many officers
among us, would never stoop
to do anything mean or mark.
A few more yrs are quite
sufficient to wipe away ones to
do each thing. Suppose for instance
that an attempt upon Jacob's
or Jacob's life murder or
serious Robbing is reported to
a Station. The station House
open. Black Inspector of the
Guildhall (the Black Headquarters)
Sanctuary, proceed to the spot
with the necessary complement
men, which time, a period
of at least 24 hours will have
expired. Almost everyman or
woman in the village, sometimes
neighbouring villages, not only
Shandy pony people & Lawkers
invariably visit the parties in
-jured or deceased & Ignorance him
as to what was lost & how we
the offenders. They would further
suppose that only known persons
committed the offence or that,
their enemies must be at the
bottom. Taking advantage
often unfounded hints,

ner even contemplated. These
will ultimately lead us to ruin
at last. The ways of transacting
a case are many & various
as those of planning money-But
only a few accepted ideas
would govern our actions. We
must keep out link that
the consecutive destroys
obstructions in its path. We
should never pretend to escape
litigation. We are in the
habit of letting work from
our subordinates, & detailing
them for various duties. We
are expected to train new
employees. or as to make
them fit for the discharge of
responsible duties. Here young
men should never be led to
believe from our acts & conduct
that the work of a Police Officer
is not of the highest morality
& of the highest utility. We have
to hand down to others a
tradition that our department
is one to be respected. We will
be false to our department
if we give room to those who
look to us for guidance, to think
that our department does not

require the exercise of head & heart-
to high moral. We wish be false
to this training we have ourselves
indulgence & false to the interests
of our Country besides.

[To be Continued]

Ramanuja
Pebri High
(O. T. School)

Bauris or Bawaries.

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(by M.S. Ramadas)

Preamble.

Of the criminal tribes of India Bauris are the most intelligent class. These people not only commit housebreaking and theaft but are also experts in manufacturing and passing Counterfeit coins. In order to commit these crimes they usually assume various disguises. Invariably they disguise themselves as Bhiragis, Gosharins, Sadhus, Paradeshis, or Brahmins belonging to Kasi, Ayodhya, Dwaraka, and Rajaputana.

Disguises.

In various parts of British India these people are known by various names, such as Budhuks, Bagoras, Bagris, Takungars, Moogeas, Haburas, Marwaris, Surkhowas, etc. Originally their homes were the jungles of Mewar or Udiapur and they were subsisting upon agriculture and hunting the games of the forest. When Chitoor was invaded by the emperor of Delhi these people had to quit their homes an account of the severe famine consequent upon the ~~Ceas~~ siege of Chitoor for 12 long years, and had to seek their livilihood in various parts of British India. But if these people are enquired they even connect their anscestors as holding prominent posts even in the time of God Sri Rama. They say that when Rama went to vanquish the demon Ravana a certain individual belonging to this tribe by name Pardhee was a chieftain in the army of Sri Rama and when Rama returned victorious he asked the said Pardhee to ask a boon. He (Pardhee) asked that he might be permitted to be Sri Rama's body gaurd and to hunt in his leisure time etc. These people also now assert that they are even to this day following the in the foot-step of their anbestor as it is usual with them to help any Raja in vanquishing his enemy by stealthily murdering him without anybody being the wiss for it. It is not possible to say how far this version is right. It is but certain that these people were subsisting originally upon roots and game in the forests of Mewar, but scattered from there into various parts of India and took to committing highway robberies and decoities. The confusion that was then raining supreme where there was

Their previous History Etc.

frequent changes in the reigning monarchs gave these people ample scope to continue to commit crimes and make a living out of it. They also made friends with petty Rajas and landholders and aided them in riding roughshod ride over the poor and helpless people. They became terrors to travellers and villagers so much so that invariably travellers used to hire these people as escorts, and the villagers as village watchmen. At times these people used to loot the villages where these people were not employed as watchmen. ~~But the Coming in of the railway~~ When the railway came in these people were thrown out of such living. But they never lost heart. They began committing theafts in the railway itself and became experts in that business.

When things were aprehended in 1838 these people were also caught by the British government ~~in order to make them wanted~~ them to lead an honest life a school of industry was established that children were also taught to read and write, but it was all in vain: Very few took to honest livilihood and some of the remaining had to be got rid of by passing death Sentences and by transpotation for life

When the criminal tribes' act came into force another attempt was made to bring them into honest living. Many lands were given free in Bedowli of the Musafar Nagar district in United Provinces Some also settled themselves as cultivators under a Zamindar of the same district. The district Superintendant of Police was ~~talking for~~ giving perticular attension to these people and took their finger impressions to enable identification when any one of them chose to make himself scarce. They were also subjected to severe rules and discipline and servilence which for a time diverted their heriditory propensities and many of them settled down as peaceful farmers When the servilence was gradually relaxed and the people abroad began to forget them and their mischief their old instincts croped up. They were disgusted of the peaceful life they were then leading and so began to left their homes in disguises to Commit bue crime with impunity.

These people are of 8 Clans or Gotras. They are (1) Chowhan (2) Rathor (3) Puwar (4) Chawra (5) Solenky (6) Bhatty (7) Dandel (8) Perhlote. Clans or Gotras

There is no limit to their field of activity Ceylon of all British India alone being immune from their excursions. They ply their calling in villages, towns, or cities, the small villages at which they halt alone being exempt for the time being. They are more or less inactive during the monsoon seasons, either they will return home or lie low at some secure place till the monsoon is over, When they again embark on their expeditions. These people are capable enough to travel even 40 miles at a stretch per day in order to commit a lucrative burglary. It is usual with them to concentrate enlarge towns, and work together till the finger of Suspicion is pointed at them. ~~Every gang is headed by a leader named as Kawcaoo or Kadoo~~. The leader of a gang is known as Kawcaoo or Kadoo, upkari or jamadar. Each gang is composed of one Kawcaoo or Kadoo, a certain number of Pitwaries (men who take part in committing crimes etc) some Bhandari (cook) and some Kothari (the man who does odd jobs etc). Some of these gangs travel with their families except the Malpuras and Moghias. These people prefer to lurk in the out-skirts of villages either in some garden or delabitated temple or house etc with the exception of Khairwada and Marwada Bauris. who boldly put up inside towns and villages in temples, Dharmasalas etc Their ostensable means of livlihood is begging from house to house or Sadabart doles given in Chatrams and other Charitable institutions. When caught, these people will never give out their true name and residance Their females will not go abegging unless a male is incontinenced to do so by illhea etc.

Appearance Sphere of activity and wandering proclivities

They are Hindus by religion and worship the hen dairies. They keep with them a small quantity of wheat and Sundhi Seeds, which they call "deva kadhana" a God's grain, with a bit of peacock feathers all made into a bundle. They profess to worship this bundle and consent it as an oracle. They also offer animal Sacrifice but the sacrificed flesh is only eaten by the males.

Their Religion.

Appearance, Dress etc } To be Continued.

Lt. Gualtier
Asst. Superintendent,

(In S Venkatapathia)

Arms Act - Sections 4, 19 —

Arms - what are

The definition of the expression 'arms' in the Arms Act is not and is not intended to be exhaustive. The true meaning of the term must be arrived at by consideration of the circumstances of each case —

Neither the length, breadth or the form of the blade of a weapon nor the handle afford any certain test of its classification as "arms". Whatever can be used as an instrument of attack or defence and is not an ordinary implement for domestic purposes falls within the provision of the Act — 34 C. 749 quoted with approval in 20 Cr L.J. 11 Emperor v. Rallasingh

See also 4 Mep. C.C.R. 26
and 8 Mep. C.C.R. 356.

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Evidence Act - S. 25 - Admissibility under - of confessions made to Excise officers S - 30 E. Act - Meaning of the word "makes" -.

Excise officers cannot be said to be Police officers, and so a confession made to an Excise officer is not inadmissible under S. 25 of the Evidence Act.

For a confession made by one of several accused persons to be taken into consideration against his co-accused under S. 30 of the E. Act, it is not necessary that the maker of the confession should persist in it upto and at the time of the trial. The use in S. 30 of the word "makes" in the present tense does not mean anything more than this - that the confession may be taken into consideration as against such

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other person as well as against the maker of such confession The statements made by the so-called confessing accused should, however, not be self-exculpatory And where such statements are consistent with an attempt on the part of the maker of them to exculpate himself from the charge which has been made or is likely to be made against him, they should not be taken into consideration for they are not confessions within the meaning of the word in S. 30 of the E. Act. For the purpose of seeing whether such statements are confessions or not it is essential to consider, first, the nature of the offence with which the accused has been or is likely to be charged and, next, to read the whole of the statements together

Ah Toong Chinaman

&

Emperor 20 Cr. L.J. 24

Refer also to 19 Mep. C.C.R. 111; 38 B. 156

Cr. P_C. – S. 110 – legality or expediency of proceedings under – against a person registered under the Criminal Tribes Act

In every case under S. 110 Cr. P_C. there is a question of discretion whether the person proceeded against should or should not be bound down to be of good behaviour. If the person so proceeded against be already registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, this is an important factor which the Magistrate should take into consideration before he makes any order against the person under S. 110 Cr. P_C. The group of persons contemplated by the Cr. Tribes Act are persons addicted to the systematic commission of Non-bailable offences generally, whereas the individuals against whom action under S 110 Cr. P_C. may be taken are persons who

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habitually commit the particular offences mentioned in the section and persons who are so desperate and dangerous as to render their being at large without security hazardous to the community

It cannot however be laid down as a fixed and immutable rule of law that a man who has once been registered under the Provincial Police Act cannot be proceeded against under the Security sections of the Cr. Code.

There are essential differences between persons against whom action is contemplated by the Br. Police Act and those who come within the purview of S. 110 Cr. Code The former Act contemplates joint action against a group of persons forming a police gang or class, whereas the latter contemplates action against individuals

It cannot however be laid down as a fixed and immutable rule of law that a man who has once been registered under the Br. Police Act

cannot be proceeded against under the Security sections of the Cr. P.C Such proceedings would not be illegal. They are a question of expediency. S. 110 Cr. P.C. is not meant to be a penal but only a preventive measure. As soon as a man is brought under the Cr. Tribes Act, the control obtained over his movements under that Act should ordinarily be sufficient to attain the objects aimed at by proceedings under S. 110 Cr. P.C. and it should not be necessary to proceed further against such a person under that section. The inevitable consequence of Security Proceedings against a registered member of the Criminal tribes would be imprisonment; for, having once been declared a member of ~~the~~ a criminal tribe, he would find no surety.

Ghulam Rasul v. Emperor

20 Cr. L. J. 30.

Cr. P C - S. 190 (1) (c) — taking cognizance under - whether dis fies a Mag. bone holding preliminary enquiry -

The fact that a Magistrate took cognizance of an offence under S. 190 (1) (c), Cr P C. is no bar to his holding an enquiry preliminary to commitment.

Azeem Ali v. Emperor 20 C. L. J. 48.

Cr. P C - S. 342 - provisions of - are mandatory. Effect of non-compliance there with

The provisions of S. 342 Cr. P C. are mandatory and non-compliance with them vitiates the trial

The object of S. 342 is (1) to communicate to the accused to the full extent that may be found necessary in each particular case, what is alleged against him in the evidence for the prosecution and (2) to ascertain from him what explanation or defence, in law or in

fact, he wishes to put forward in respect thereof.

A general question like "What have you to say to the prosecution evidence which you have heard" may be deemed a sufficient compliance with the provisions of S. 342 in the case of an accused person of advanced education and information who would understand what all is against him in the evidence; but in most cases the accused is an ignorant person who cannot be expected to know or understand what particular parts of the evidence are, or are likely to be considered by the Court to be against him and it is necessary that the attention of the accused should be directed to all the vital parts of the evidence against him

Jain v. Emperor

20 Cr. L. J. 12

approving 19 Cr. L. J. 280

and 9 Bom. L. R. 356

Cr P C - S. 496 - applicability of to person arrested under the Indian Extradition Act

The Indian Extradition Act directs that the person, when arrested, shall "unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Act" be forwarded to the place and delivered to the authority indicated in the warrant. Then by Cl (2) of S. 7 and by Cl (1) of the same section it is provided that the Magistrate shall act in pursuance of the warrant. If he does these things, it is not open to him to act under S. 496 Cr. P. C. and to admit to bail otherwise than is provided in the Extradition Act; and as the provisions in this Act in ~~the matter~~ of bail are so specific and so clear, they override the provisions of S. 496 Cr. P. C. which is but a general Act which must yield, according to the well-known rule, to the special provisions of the Extradition Act Murlidhar Bhagwandas - In re 20 Cr. L. J. 34

Penal Code S.S. 107, 108 (2), 109 and 116 - Abetment of abetment of offence not committed. Is there an offence

A case under sections 448, 453 and 430 I.P.C was in progress against B in the Court of the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. S, an agent or partner of B; voluntarily and without any coercion or ~~theft~~ threat, approached K the Bench Clerk of the Magistrate; intending to incite K. to instigate the Magistrate to take a bribe and to acquit B. K then saw the Chief Presidency Magistrate with reference to the matter and played the part of a Police Spy. As had been arranged, S came over to the house of K and there, while he was handing over to him K currency notes to the value of Rs 2500/- in part payment of the bribe intended for the Magistrate A Police Inspector who had been watching the transaction from

behind a curtain in company with two respectable witnesses ~~seized~~ appeared on the scene and seized the currency notes. It was in the evidence that S begged the police Inspector to be forgiven and the Inspector told him that the matter was out of his hands. S was charged under Ss 161, 109 and 116 of the I.P.C and sentenced to 3 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs 1000/-.

Held (after a reference under S. 429 Cr. P.C.) that

(1) when S handed over the money to K he intended to incite K to instigate the Magistrate to take a bribe and acquit B within the meaning of S. 161 I.P.C.;

(2) even though K had no real intention that the amount of the bribe should be paid (or offered) to the Magistrate S was guilty of the offence of abetment within the meaning of Explanation 2 to S. 108 I.P.C and he was rightly convicted

avis 66
3) ~~where~~ it makes no difference
ie the guilt of the abettor if the
agent falls in with the plans of the
abettor, knowing his criminal
purpose, to cause its detection.

Soi Lal Chanaria v. Emperor
20 Cr. L. J. 49.

See also 4 C. 366
19 Cr. L. J. 29
19 Cr. L. J. 486 - 492
and Mayne paras 4th Edition

Penal Code - S. 225B - Resistance
to lawful arrest - ingredients
of - necessity for proof of overt
acts.

In order to constitute an offence
under S. 225 B of the I.P.C, something
more is required than evasion of
arrest or a mere assertion by the
person sought to be arrested
that he would not like to be
arrested or that a fight would
be the result of such arrest.
The person sought to be arrested
must be proved to have intentionally
offered resistance or illegal obstruction

to the lawful apprehension of himself. There must be positive evidence also to show that the officer armed with the warrant of arrest produced the warrant and that the person sought to be arrested resisted such arrest

Deva Singh v. Emperor
20 Cr. L.J. 64

referring to 38 A. 506 and 11 Cr. L.J. 721

Penal Code - S. 353 - assaulting a Police Constable who acts without a written order under S. 160 Cr. P.C. is an offence under

One T. was asked by a Police Constable to go with him to the Sub Inspector without a written order from the latter under S. 160 Cr. P.C. T did not accompany the Constable but assaulted him

Held that the Constable was not acting as a public servant engaged in the discharge of his lawful duties and that therefore the

68 appellant
accused it was not guilty of
an offence under S. 353 I.P.C
The conviction by the Lower Court
under S. 353 was altered to one
under S. 352 I.P.C

Tukaram v. Emperor
20 Cr. L.J. 48.

Penal Code - S. 379 - When reaping
and removal of crops grown by
a trespasser who is duly ejected
amounts to theft under -

A went into possession of
a certain land in 1906. B obtained
a decree against A for possession
of the land and he obtained actual
possession in September 1917.
And in December 1917, A with the
aid of some others reaped the paddy
which was standing on the land
and he removed it therefrom.

On the prosecution of A and
his confederates for theft of the
paddy, it was contended for them
that before the execution of the
decree and, before C - the complainant
thus,

had obtained possession of the land A had grown the paddy on the land and were entitled to reap the crop inspite of the decree and its execution.

Held that though the paddy was no doubt grown by A, yet at the time he grew it he must be taken to have been a trespasser on the land; he lost possession in September 1917 in virtue of the Civil Court decree being executed and the complainant obtained actual possession from that time. A did not remove the crops before he was put out of possession. He having been a trespasser on the land at the time the paddy was grown, he had no right to go upon the land after the complainant had obtained possession and consequently, in December 1917 when the paddy was reaped and removed A had no right

to do so. and there was no bona-
fide dispute at the time

Akmash Chandra Sarkar
v.
Atul Krishna Bose
20 Cr. L. J. 38

5331/
T.C.11

Office of the Inspector-General of Police in Years,
Dated Thereto. 11th January 1911.

Circular Memorandum.

The attention of the Superintendents of Police is invited to Circular No. 5.33 dated the 3rd August 1910, re measures to be adopted to prevent cattle-lifting. Some sporadic cases of dacoity have recently occurred here and there, and a few more are reported from the borders of the Toler district. Having regard to the seasonal conditions, there is reason to believe that dacoities and house-breakings will increase, if stringent measures are not adopted.

The cases reported up till now show that more than one gang operating in the same area are suspected. Such will therefore [illegible] all Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Jemadars and Duffadars in charge of out stations to start beating tom-toms, blowing [illegible] at once on receipt of information regarding dacoity, cattle-lifting, [illegible] and on the approach of large gangs of [illegible] plundering villages.

One Police should be posted and a large number of men should be [illegible] in readiness. All weapons are kept ready, so that they may be ready to render help whenever any house in their [illegible] is attacked by these depredators. Police Jemadars should visit villages at night and see that these instructions are carried

Other precautionary measures for guarding the roads need [illegible] special attention. [illegible] are to [illegible] moving [illegible] strike [illegible] with a posse of armed constables should invariably [illegible] the case.

Information should be kept up to date and arrangements should be instructed to report to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] as there [illegible] of [illegible] arrest.

5. The frontier Patrol recently established should be fully utilized, to prevent the entry and exit of gangs, and they should be strictly warned to be on the look out for mysterious characters and to arrest them at once when they come across them.

Sd/- Mir Baraz Hussain,
Inspector General of Police.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Undersecretary of Police. District, through the Deputy Commissioner.

for Dy. Inspector General of Police.

A detective story

An adaptation of "The blue Carbuncle" in the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.

(Dr. Ramachandra Rao)

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 14-031

Section

File No.

Serial No. 2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Police)

the 191

D.O. No. 6108

Date of issue 27/1/19.

Signed by

To

The D.G. of Police
in Mysore

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6858/492 d/ $\frac{26}{31}$.3.1919 proposing to start a monthly journal in Kannada called the Mysore Police Journal and requesting sanction to the grant of certain sums for expenditure. Therefor, I am directed to request you to be so good as to kindly furnish information on the following points:—

1) Whether the journal has been issued? If so, from when? If not, from

what month is it proposed to be issued?

4) As the year 1918-19 is over is it necessary to provide any part of the Rs 1500/- asked for, for the last three months of that year?

3) If Rs 1-8 thousand is the cost for 1919-20 proposed to be met?

2. The matter may be very kindly treated as urgent.

Yours sincerely

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by.

Police. 178-18-3 76

243.

No: 66/3

RD 3/2/19

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE

Bangalore, 3rd July 1919

Dear Sir,

Your D.O.No.G.118/Pol.178-18-2 of date, regarding the publication of "The Mysore Police Journal" in Kannada.

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1. The journal has not been published as yet, it will be issued only on receipt of the orders of Government.
2. No provision is necessary for the last three months of the past year as no expenditure was incurred on this account
3. A special allotment has to be made as the Budget Estimates of the Police Department for the Official year 1919-20, were submitted before the submission of the proposal for the publication of the Journal.

Yours sincerely,

To

P. Mahadevayya Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

77

G.R.S. VI-71

Govt. Dn. 9C121
7.1618

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 243

Section Police
File No. 178—18
Serial No. 4

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Police)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

the *191*

Date of issue 12/8

Signed by.....

Read—

~~2. Correspondence ending with~~

Letter No. 66/2 d/ 3rd July 1919 from the I. G. of Police in Mysore, requesting, among other things, sanction of Govt. for a special allotment being made in the Budget estimates of the Police Dept for the official year 1919—20 for the publication of the ~~Mysore Police~~ said Journal. ~~Kannada.~~

Order Thereon—No.

Ordered No. 3498-9

~~Sanctioned~~

The publication of the Journal

2.

Sanctioned

DI

Letter no: 6858/492 & 26/31 dt May 1919 from the I.G. of Police requesting sanction for certain grants for starting a monthly police journal in Kannada as well as permission to send copies of the same to subscribers within the State as service packets.

7/8

2. A special allotment of Rs 500 ~~per annum~~ out of grant-in-aid fund to meet the charges required for the conduct of the journal ~~proposed to be started from July 1919~~ will be made by re-adjustment in the Police Budget for 1919-20.

3 The D. G. of Police is requested to forward to Govt at the end of six months a report on the working of the journal the number of subscribers & other necessary particulars relating thereto.

4. Copies of the journal may be sent to subscribers within the State as service packets.

List of enclosures.

5. The date from which the journal is started will be reported to Govt for information.

GOM 1917

D 14/5/17 For Chief Secy

Copied by

Examined by

To The D. G. of Police

The Accountant-General

Finance Secretary

WD-1744—GPB—30,000—17-3

SLR 4/7 W 16-7-17